

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1954 Corliss, F.R.
Archeology in Garrett County, Maryland: 1945-1954. Archeological Newsletter 9:6-12.

Research Firm/Institution:

Carnegie Museum, Section of Man
4400 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Library ID No: 00000382 Catalog/Shelving ID: GA 33

Sites examined:

18GA22 18GA23 18GA24 Others

Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II

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Phase III

Project Justification:

This project is an attempt to synthesize data from several extant collections in Garrett County, MD. Thus, the collections were already excavated (primarily by avocational archeologists) over some fifteen years, but not published or reported to a wide audience.

MAC Accession: 1975.015

Project Objectives:

-Describe the results of surface collection and limited excavation at several sites in Garrett County, MD.

-Make limited comparison of the sites to one another in terms of their differing assemblages and chronologies.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA22.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA23.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA24.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1970 Corliss, F.R.
Archaeological Record of Garrett County, Maryland.

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Library ID No: 00000381 Catalog/Shelving ID: GA 32

Sites examined:

18GA22 18GA23 18GA24 18GA25 18GA26 18GA53 Others

NRHP Listed: ☒

Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II

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Phase III

Project Justification:

The report is a collection of F.R. Corliss' field notes and interpretations concerning his own collecting activity in Garrett County, MD, as well as his knowledge of the local archeology.

MAC Accession: 1975.015

Project Objectives:

-Provide contextual information relating to the collections in the possession of F.R. Corliss and the related collections observed by the same.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA22.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA23.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA24.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA25.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA26.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA53.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1970 Wright, H.
Field Notes on Maryland Archeology.

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Library ID No: 95000498 Catalog/Shelving ID: MD 39

Sites examined:

18GA22 18GA26 Others

Project Details:

Phase I		Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The report is a collection of H. Wright's field notes and interpretations concerning his own excavation activity in Maryland, as well as his knowledge of Maryland archeology.	-Provide contextual information relating to collections which H. Wright excavated himself and other Maryland collections observed by the same.
Phase III			

MAC Accession: 1969.023

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA22.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA26.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on the cover sheet for Rock Camp Shelter (18GA51). Wright's Field Notes were included in this report group because of collaborations between Corliss and Wright in Garrett County. On the Sang Run cover sheet, they are included because of Wright's independent work at 18GA51.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1971 Bastian, T.
"Archeology of Maryland Caves and Rockshelters". In Caves of Maryland, edited by R. Franz & D. Slifer. Maryland Geological Survey Educational Ser. 3.

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Library ID No: 00002373 Catalog/Shelving ID: GB605.M3F7

Sites examined:

18GA24 Others

Project Details:

Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
This work is a chapter on archeology in a larger edited volume on Maryland geology, specifically the caves of MD.	-Provide and overview and synthesis of cultural deposits within the the caves and rockshelters of the state of Maryland.

Research Potential:

See above for remaining research questions at 18GA24.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1987 Boyce-Ballweber, H.

Cultural Manifestations at the Friendsville Site in Garrett County, Maryland. Pennsylvania Archaeologist 57(2):1-77.

Research Firm/Institution:

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.
R.D. 1, Box 93
Rome, PA 18837

Library ID No: PAARC57-2

Sites examined:

18GA22

18GA23

18GA53

NRHP Listed: ☒

Project Details:

Phase I

Project Justification:

Phase II

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A published report of previous work at the Firendsville site with some comparisons to other similar sites.

Phase III

Project Objectives:

-To summarize, to the extent possible, the archeological research that has been conducted at the Friendsville Site during multiple field projects over the previous 40 years.

MAC Accession: 1972.014

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA22.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA23.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA53.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1989 Wall, R.D.
A Preliminary Archaeological Data Base for the Maryland Coal Region*
Submitted to The Maryland Bureau of Mines
Library ID No: 97000645 Catalog/Shelving ID: GA 46

Research Firm/Institution:

Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401

Sites examined:

18GA22

18GA23

18GA24

18GA25

18GA26

18GA53

18GA54

NRHP Listed: ☒

Others

Project Details:

Phase I

Project Justification:

Phase II

☒

This study develops a data base for archeological resources in the Maryland coal region by utilizing existing data from sites excavated in the last forty years (especially the coal region study of the early 1980s) and supplementing this information with current test investigations on representative site types in the region. The result is an outline of both functional and chronological significance.

Phase III

Project Objectives:

The overall purpose of the study is to investigate site types of cultural historical significance on both local and national levels. This will provide a more adequate guideline for cultural resource management in areas where surface mining is proposed.

MAC Accession: 1980.011

Research Potential:

Site 18GA22 (Sang Run) appears to be an exceptionally well-preserved archeological site that was the location of a major village in late prehistoric times, ca. AD 1000-1500. However, it is quite small compared to most Late Woodland sites in the region, and may perhaps have functioned as a small satellite camp with close ties to larger horticultural villages located downstream. More work needs to be performed to ascertain the precise nature of the site and its place in the regional Late Woodland settlement pattern. The presence of domesticates and the site's rather extreme elevational setting make it of potential significance to studies of primitive horticulture in climatically marginal areas. Crops may have been protected from damaging storms by the steep-sided mountains that surround the site on all sides and these issues should be explored further.

See below for remaining research questions at 18GA23.

The function of site 18GA24, like many others of this type, was probably a short-term hunting camp. Little can be derived from the existing mixture of data due to poor stratigraphic control during the various excavations. The current status of the site and whether or not undisturbed intact deposits are still present is not known. Additional research into the preservation status of the site is warranted to determine if the site has any additional research potential.

Test at site 18GA25 revealed that it is an apparent Late Woodland chert quarry. Few formal tools and blanks or tool preforms were encountered at the site. It is expected that there were definite areas at the site where such items were being produced, but they have not been located. The boundaries of the site are not well known and perhaps such activities were taking place in peripheral areas of the site. Additional work is warranted to better understand the process of prehistoric chert quarrying in western Maryland.

Sand Cave (18GA26), in western Garrett County, is the largest rockshelter in the state of Maryland. Artifacts recovered from the site seem to date overwhelmingly to the Late Woodland period. Numerous pits, postmolds, and other features have been encountered over the course of numerous projects at the site. The presence of a white sand layer below the Late Woodland cultural level, indicates a high probability for stratigraphic separation of cultural components beneath the Late Woodland levels. Only a small percentage of this component has been excavated and most of the site is probably well-preserved. Corliss' field notes state that recently (as of August 1957), someone set off a charge of dynamite inside the cave, with the result that the cave was almost completely closed to the public. Corliss' laments this fact, stating that this would hamper examination at the site. It may, however, have actually

helped preserve the site by limiting access to the deposits, which had been frequently looted over the years.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on the Western MD Coal Region cover sheet, due to overlap relating to F.R. Corliss' work. Numerous collections and reports by Corliss (and his colleagues) were reviewed and discussed within Wall's 1989 Coal Region report, necessitating a separate cover sheet for the sites at which Corliss' activities played a major role.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1989 Otter, E.
An Analysis of Two Faunal Samples from Sang Run Site (18GA22), Garrett County,
Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust

Library ID No: 00000369 Catalog/Shelving ID: GA 20

Research Firm/Institution:

Edward Otter - Archeologist
111 West Montgomery Avenue
Rockville, MD 20850

Sites examined:

18GA22

Project Details:

Project Justification: This report describes analysis of two faunal samples from the Sang Run site (18GA22). The first, smaller sample, was recovered during hand-excavation of features. The second sample, a flotation sample, from the same excavation as the first sample is analyzed and the two results of both analyses were combined to form this report.

Project Objectives: -Characterized and compare the two faunal samples from Sang Run.
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Research Potential:

See above for remaining research questions at 18GA22.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2007 King, J.A., E. Chaney, and Raftery, S.
Archaeological Collections in Maryland.
Submitted to NEH, MHT, SHA, and the ACNATSCI Estuarine Research Center

Library ID No: JPPM-NEH Catalog/Shelving ID: web

Research Firm/Institution:

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
10115 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, MD 20685

Sites examined:

18GA23 Others

Project Details:

Project Justification: This project is a web-based approach to making descriptions of the archeological collections at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab in St. Leonard, MD available to scholars, museum curators, educators, students, and the interested public. Detailed descriptions of collections and even limited access to original field notes, maps, accession records, and images is afforded via an online database published on the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum's web page.
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Project Objectives: -Introduce the general public to some of the important archaeological collections curated at the MAC Lab.

MAC Accession: 1972.014

Research Potential:

Native American ceramics from the Friendsville Site (18FR23) could be further analyzed to better understand the local pottery technology, which differed from that found at other nearby contemporary settlements. Detailed research on other assemblages within the overall site collection is certainly warranted, but further work at the site is unlikely to yield significant data. Although only an estimated 14% of the site has been excavated, a majority of the site was either destroyed or deeply buried during construction of the two highway segments.